FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

Academy of Music-Il Politics Apollo Ruilding, J. 181 Breating & Lader Fair, Bouth's Theatre-Mary Warner, Bowery Theatre-Mardered Waterman, Red Gaotae, Ac. Bowery Theatre-Mordered Waterman, Red Guone, Ac.
Fifth Ayenue Theatre-Guite.
French Theatre-Loube.
Grand Opera House-II Townlore.
Niblo's Gazden-Lotte Nelle-Lotte.
New York Circus-New York Circus Temps. Madaga.
Dlymple Theatre-Post Humanliy.
San Francisco Ministrels, 438 Readway.
The Tammuny-The Hudens. My Turn Next. Ac.
Wallack's Home. A Regular Fig.
Wallack's Home. A Regular Fig.

Wood's Museum-Aladita. Vanles Robinson. Mattues.

Terms of the Sun.

Why John T. Hoffman will never Go any Higher.

The release from prison of Mr. EDWARD B. KETCHUM has been chronicled in all the journals. So has the fact that on account of good conduct his term was considerably shortened. It has also been stated that along with his release he received a pardon from Gov. HOFFMAN, by which he was restored to the civil and political rights which are ordinarily forfeited by such imprison-

There are some features in the case of Mr. KETCHUM that are not so well appreciated now as they will be hereafter. He was indicted, and from conscientious motives pleaded guilty to the indictment, though it has been doubted whether he could possibly have been convicted. The indictment was for one offence, and Recorder HOFFMAN-the same who is now Governor of the Statesentenced him to prison for another and a different offence. Of course this was illegal and intrinsically without force. The fact of this unlawful sentence having been discovcred by W. O. BARTLETT, Esq., he moved before Judge BARNARD to release Mr. KETCHUM upon a writ of habeas corpus. The question was argued, and Judge BAR-NARD formed his decision under a pressure which would have overawed a Judge of less rourage. Threats of impeachment if he should release the prisoner had been launched at him from powerful sources, and it was understood that Gov. HOFFMAN was determined to prevent the execution of the Court's mandate, if it should be against the validity of his illegal sentence. But Judge BARNARD was not intimidated by this clamor; and in a few minutes more his judgment, which he had written ont, would have set Mr. HOFFMAN's victim free, when Mr. KETCHUM voluntarily abandoned the proceeding, and withdrew the petition for the writ of habeas corpus which had been made in his behalf. This act, which surprised his friends, was the result of the same extreme conscientiousness which had led him to plead guilty in the first instance, without regard to the question whether he could or could not be convicted. He 'elt that he had done wrong; and although his sentence was unfounded and without effect in law, he was desirous to go through with whatsover suffering its terms imposed upon him. Accordingly he returned to a prison where he could not have been lawfully detained; and he has now received a formal restoration of civil rights, which, in the eye of the law, he has

Mr. KETCHUM comes back to this commu nity with the sympathy of all those whose evidence was relied upon in the prosecution of the charges against him, and we doubt not will pass into a career of activity and usefulness. As far as he is concerned, the events that we have narrated are now past and finished. But there is a prominent actor in them who will feel their effects for many a day to come. We refer, of course, to Gov. HOFFMAN. His action in sentencing KETCH-UM for an offence for which he had neither been indicted nor arraigned, was highly dispreditable to him as a lawyer and a Judge : but his action as Governor in sustaining that wrong and illegal sentence by all the authority of his office, and in proposing to resist by force the decree of a competent Court setting that sentence aside, was nothing short of infamous. It was a tyrannical exersise of power, into which only a man of narrow mind and injudicious passions could be betrayed; for it puts forever out of Mr HOFFMAN's reach the great object of his ambition, the Presidency. If nominated, he can never be elected with this blot upon his record ; and for that reason he will never receive the nomination of his party. His prospects were fair, but they are blested by his own act. He is a small man, and has not the heart of a true democrat; and so, when he has got through being Governor, he will have to return to private life.

never been deprived of.

The New York Legislature and the Fifteenth Amendment.

A portion of the Democratic journals of this State are urging the next Legislature to rescind the action of its predecessor in the matter of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. There are two classes of pollticians that will rejoice to see the Legislature follow this advice, namely, the Republican party throughout the Union, and the Democrats in other States who are jealous of the leadership of the New York Democracy. The former would hail this nugatory act as proof that the stupidity through which the Republicans had of late years won so many victories, still possessed a large and influential section of the Democratic party; while the Democratic opponents of New York domination would feel that this futile attempt to resist the inevitable gave such proof of want of forecast as not merely disqualified its authors for leading a great party in a progressive era, but raised even the inquiry hether their counsel and cooperation as followers might not prove detrimental to

A joint resolution attempting to recall the ratification of the last session would be utterly futile. In a matter of this kind, complete action by one Legislature, under ubmission by Congress, cannot be reconsidered by another Legislature. The power of a Legislature to repeal a law enacted by a previous Legislature bears no malogy to the present case, for the threefold reason, that the nature of the subject to seted upon the object for which it is sub

tion over it at all, are radically different from the ordinary subjects and processes of legislation. An attempt to rescind in this way the completed action of the last Legislature other alien officials. would be an act of nullification, springing from the same source as that which assumed to destroy the Union by repealing the ordinances of accession. Regarding the proceedings of the last Legislature as final in the premises, Mr. Fish, following the example of Mr. SEWARD in the case of the Fourteenth Amendment, would treat as a nullity the rescinding resolution of a subsequent Legis-

But the effect of such a proceeding upon the New York Democracy would by no means be so inconsiderable. The securing of majorities by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Ohio and Minnesota renders the early ratification of the Amendment a foregone conclusion. The attempt by the New York Legislature to reopen a disturbing question which fate has sealed up, and to thereby protract a controversy which has always been damaging to the Democratic party, would arouse against Tammany Hall and the State Capitol the hostility of every Democrat who has got tired of quarrelling about negroes, and is eager to gird himself for battle on the important questions of finance and trade, capital and labor, and the acquisition of new territories, which loom in

the near future. When the Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution, the number of colored voters will amount to nearly a million. Under the new census of 1870, the number of electoral votes in the old slaveholding States -the three-fifths mode of enumeration being abrogated-will be increased about fifteen And it will be noted that this increase o lectoral votes will take place in that section of the Union where the colored element can

exert the most power. In the light of the late elections in Virginia and Tennessee, the Democracy of the Union are not going to be such fools as to pursue a policy that may drive from the sup port of their Presidential ticket in 1872 very man of this million of voters, seven nundred and fifty thousand of whom reside and will hold the balance of power in the d slaveholding States, which, under the iew apportionment, will choose more than wo-fifths of the whole Electoral College, and which, should those States all go for one candidate, could, with the aid of New

York alone, place him in the White House Does anybody imagine that, while playing or such a stake, the sagacious Democrats of the South and West are going to put all to hazard in the next Presidential campaign by taking as their candidate a representative of the North and East, who had done their best to repel a multitude of new voters by trying to reopen old controversies?

By their recent triumph in this State, the Democracy of New York have inspired hopes and assumed responsibilities which it will ax all their strength and skill to gratify and discharge. While performing their legitimate duties, let them beware how they attempt to do works of supererogation; for, ere the next year shall have passed away, they will find that to meet the just expects tions of public opinion will call into requisition all their skill as politicians, and all their capacity as statesmen.

For the first time since the rise of the Republican party, the Democrats of New York, clothed with ample powers of administration, cessary burdens. Well will it be for them if, after passing through the severe ordeal of the coming winter, they shall be able in the subsequent autumnal election to successfully invoke the approbation of the people. They had better let the Fifteenth Amendment

What is the Use of our Foreign Legations and Consuls ?

The monthly report just issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department refers on its title page to the reports from United States Consuls, to be found on page 36; but in turning to that page, the information which it contains on the cultivation of tobacco in North Germany is stated to have been compiled, not from data furnished by United States Consuls, but from the report f the British Secretary of Legation. In the ame document, on page 38, we find the statistics of Austrian commerce, compiled, not from the reports of our Consuls, but from the Prussian Commercial Archives. So. too. on page 40 there is an account of the coal inlustry of Belgium, compiled from the report of the Mons Chamber of Commerce, and not from statistics supplied by our own consular agents. Likewise the returns of Chinese trade, on page 41, are given according to the statement of the Inspector General of Custome at Shanghai. Again, on page 46, we find the statistics of the Australian gold mines made up from the reports of the Australian Chamber of Commerce and from English Parl amentary documents. There also a summary of the recent tariff legisation of foreign countries compiled from Suropean periodicals and newspapers. And the only trace there is in the whole document of information derived from American ources is that referring to the treaty between Turkey and the United States, contained in a despatch of the American Minister at Constantinople to the Secretary of

State. It is evident from this official revelation w the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, that though he speaks in his title page of United States Consuls, he has really not been indebted to any of them, nor to any of our Ministers or Secretaries of Legation, except the one in Eastern Europe, for any of his facts; but has been compelled to obtain them from British Secretaries of Legation and from other foreign sources. The Deputy Commissioner does well to take his materials from the most available quarters; but the question arises: What is the use of our expensive legations and consulates if our Government must de pend upon foreign officials for statistical facts like these? The British Secretaries of Legation are kept hard at work, but ours are mainly employed in making themselves ridiculous as the toadies of diplomatic and

aristocratic society around them. It is certainly humiliating for our Govern

mitted to the Legislature, and the manner pretence that the facts are supplied by its in which the Legislature acquires jurisdic own amployees, and to be obliged to state. subsequently, as in the Treasury report before us, that the whole is compiled from the reports of British Secretaries of Legation and

Mr. Grinnell's Successor.

The conviction has become general that Mr. GRINNELL will soon resign his place in the Custom House. This conviction does not proceed from any personal antagonism to Mr. GRINNELL, for we do not believe the man can be found who cherishes any but kindly feelings toward one so good and generous as he; but it is a fact that, by ason of his great kindness of heart and his advanced age, he is not competent to perform the duties of the office. Already the canvass for his succession occupies a great deal of thought, and we dare say of quiet industry also.

Of course some prominent Republican will be selected for this important post; and if the managers of that party are wise, they will see to it that Gen. GRANT does not again throw away its political capital as he has done hitherto. This, however, is a matter of mere party politics, with which we have no special concern; but there is one principle connected with this appointment which the partisan journals will be likely to ignore, but which is of the highest interest to public morality. This principle is briefly that no man can filly be appointed to this office, or to any other place of power and emolument, who has given money, or houses, or horses, or any other kind of presents, to Gen. GRANT, directly or indirectly. We dare say there are very good and competent men among the gentlemen who at various times have been induced to engage in some of the donation projects, though the lists of the subscribers have never been published; but they should consider that by the fact of giving such presents they have put themselves out of the line of eligible candidates for any office of pecuniary profit or political

It is of the greatest consequence that such a principle as that which we have stated should be kept sacred and intact. The present Administration has done too much already to corrupt and demoralize the people by conferring offices on those whose only claim was that they had given presents. The practice must be stopped at once and

It is a well known fact that the lottery icket dealers and the policy shop keepers in thi city have heretofore mostly evaded the payment of the internal revenue taxes to which they are liable. It would seem as if the law in its provisions of distraint against property, and in the imposiion of a punishment of fines and imprisonmen for the non-payment of these taxes, afforded the aristocratic and reactionary Bourbons of the internal revenue officers ample means for their collection. But as there is but little visible property required for the prosecuion of this business, it is seldom that anything an be collected by distraint process; and the only remedy lies in the enforcement of the penal provision of the law. It is probable that the rigid application of this clause of the law against some few of these men, by giving them an opportunity to serve the State for a time in the penitentiary, would disarm the opposition which the revenue officers have met from them for several years We learn that some of the revenue officers have or a long period been persistent in their efforts o attain such a result, but there has not been to the present time a single instance of conviction any of these cases. Whether the difficulty with the prosecuting officers, does not appear. There certainly is a fault somewhere which should be remedied. We are now having one of those are placed on trial. Ladea with heavy re- splurges in this matter with which the public has years, attended by numerous arrests, with examinations before Commissioners, and there ended. When the attaches of the United States District Attorney's office shall put forth sufficient skill and zeal to push one of these cases before the courts to a conviction, he public will then begin to think that office to be in earnest in this matter.

It seems that an effort was made in Boston o raise two thousand dollars to buy the farm of JOHN BROWN, the hero of Harper's Ferry, for his family. The farm is among the Adirondack mountains, and the good Bostonians were profuse with promises, but not with money. case was then brought to the notice of ISAAC H. BAILBY, of this city, who, with characteristic energy, raised the whole sum in two days. It is pity that Boston has not a few such men. Mr. Bailer does not attempt anything until he is convinced that it is right, and then he makes it

The Œcumenical Council at Rome, which will probably open its sessions on the 8th of De cember next, will not by any means be composed of as many bishops as is popularly expected 1,009 bishoprics, and of these 140 are vacant. Of the occupants of the remainder, 59 have been excused because of their age and ill-health, and about 100 will stay away voluntarily; so that not nany more than 700 will attend the Council. If the precedents of past ages are followed, the proceedings of the opening day will occupy twelve hours. Every one of the bishops will have to take an oath personally, and receive the sacra ment at the hands of His Holiness. Besides there will be various religious exercises, a pr eession, singing, and a sermon.

The property of English subjects having een confiscated at Buenos Ayres, Lord CLARexpon ordered three men-of-war to proceed thither and threaten to bombard the city. further consideration, the matter has been referred to REVERDY JOHNSON as arbiter, in con sideration of the energy which he displayed last winter in the vindication of British rights. We have not yet heard of Mr. Fisu's sending vessels; of war to exact indemnity for any outrage upon American citizens. He is not made of the same material as the British Foreign Secretary.

The gallant Major JAMES HAGGERTY, ate of the United States Army and of the Fenian liberating forces, is in town, full of life and pirit. If he were intrusted with the reorganiza on and management of the Republican party in this city, it would cease to be what it is now, a mere tender to the Tammany Ring. It is difficult to understand why the Major has not received from the Administration a proper recognition of his great services. There are several gentlemen about the country who are monuments of Gen. GRANT'S political ingratitude; but the case of Major HAGGERTY is the most mysterious of them

Major MAGGERTY is talked of in some quarters as the successor of the Hon. Mosas H. GRINNELL in the Custom House.

Some of the English Tory newspapers are making a pother because Mr. GLADSTONE has appointed his son W. H. GLADSTONE to the post of Junior Lord of the Treasury; but as their opponents ment to issue its official documents under the | justly remark, they offered no objection in 1852 | hat-

when Lord Dunn't made his son Lord STANSET Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On this side of the water the Premier's action finds a precedent in the appointment by Mr. Saw-and of his son Fradmarck W. Sawand to be Assistant Secretary of State. On the other hand, Mr. STANTON while Secretary of War refused to make son Assistant Secretary, though earnestly urged to do so, and though the young man was perfectly competent; and we think he was right. The public always look with suspicion upon a mat who puts his relatives into office, for it is not in human nature that he should judge of their fitness with the necessary impartiality. If they prove to be qualified and successful, of course no norm is done; but this is so rarely the case, that self-respect forbids the encountering of the risk

Sheriff O'BRIEN may be able to force a half-dozen nominations of Aldermen upon Tammany Hall, but he is unable to dictate to Judge GARVIN & nomination for Assistant District Attorney. The Hon. LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN WAS prominent candidate for the place of Mr. Robert C. Hercuings. He was backed by Sheriff O'BRIEN, and a balf-hour speech praise of Judge GARVIN delivered the Tammany Hall County Convention. Mr. GARVIN, however, appointed Mr. John R. FELLOWS. Mr. FELLOWS is a well-known lawyer. He has never dabbled in politics. If a mber of the Twenty-first Ward gang appeals to him for mercy, it will be in vain, unless the proof of innocence is clear. Judge Garvin has done himself and the public credit in appointing Mr. FELLOWS Assistant District Attorney. one more change is needed, and that is the election of the Hon. Jo. PR DowLING as City Judge. Then the General Sessions will indeed be a model

of a contrary result.

The Troy Times reports that "the Hon. ABRAHAM O. HALL of New York has been pre ented with a portrait of his father's grandfather who was hung as a regicide of CHARLES I., at Tyburn." This fact would seem to contradict the ordinary opinion, based on Mr. Hall's personal appearance and brilliant qualities of mind, the e is of Hebrew origin. At the time of the exe cution of CHARLES I. there were Jews who had attained to great influence in England, but it is not believed that any of them were concerned in putting CHARLES to death. Therefore, if one of Hall's ancesters was among the regicides, could not have been of Jewish birth. Perhaps, however, the Hebrew admixture is of later late: but however that may be, it is certain that Mr. Hall would never change his name, as his great antagonist, the Hon. Moses Manton Marele, has done, in order to hide a relationship which is only honorable, and a reason for just pride, to every man to whom it really belongs,

Statistics of immigration for the year ending June 30, 1869, show the total number of immigrants for the year to have been 352,569. Of se, 214,748 were males, and 137,821 females; 232,198 were between 15 and 40 years of age 79,803 were under 15, and 40,568 were over 40; 253,754 came to the port of New York, and 13,490 to that of San Francisco. The arrivals at Huron, Michigen, were 35,586, and at Detroit 3,896, show ing an accession of nearly 40,000 from Canada In nationality, 132,537 were Germans, 60,286 were English and Scotch, 24,224 Swedes, 16,068 Norwegians, and 12,874 Chinese. More than half the men were laborers, farmers, and servants. Against this increasing tide must be set off au outgoing one of 85,000 more passengers by the various steamship lines than have arrived, so that our net gain in population is a little over

The Hon. FRANK DUFFY is a caudidate for Alderman in the Eighth District. Mr. DUFFY is au honest, hard-working man, who has spent s fortune running for office. He has been elected to the Assembly once or twice at least, but has invariably been counted out. The Hon. WILLIAM M. Tween says that he would as soon have Mr. Durry elected Alderman as any man now named for the office The Hon, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN is also disposed toward Mr. Duffy. declares that if Mr. DUFFY is really elected in December, he shall not be counted out We are glad that Tammany has at last concluded to give Mr. DUFFY a fair showing. He ought to be elected. He has spent a small mint of money in the Eighth District, and should he be elected, he would have a fair opportunity to get his money back. Let Messrs, Tween and BRENNAN fulfil their promises, and Mr. Durry will take his seat in the next Board of Aldermen.

One of the most conclusive proofs that we have entered upon a new era in politics is afforded by the lecture which Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is de livering in various parts of the country, and which he recently repeated in this city. In naming the questions that now press upon the consideration of the public, he makes not the faintest

allusion to the negro. This is significant. Mr. PHILLIPS is right. For thirty-six years the negro has been a disturbing element in society. For a quarter of a century he has been a dom nating power in politics, building up and tearing down parties. He has played a great part in American affairs; but he has had his day, and one of his early and steadfast champions evidently regards him as played out.

Scipio Africanus having secured his Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. PHILLIPS drops him. With this example before them, any political party who shall attempt hereafter to get up a disturb ance about negroes ought to be indicted as public nuisance, and bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. ABIEL A. Low, one of our most eminent New York merchants, contributes an article to Putnam's Magazine for December on the "Son ereignty of the Seas." Mr. Low describes briefly but graphically, the present state of decline of American shipping, and recommends as a remedy for it one of the measures urged by THE SUN a few days ago-the granting of government subsidies to ocean mail steamers. He shows how largely this has been done by both France and England, and the beneficial results of the policy to both those countries. He mentions the \$60,000,000 devoted to building the railroad connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and asks, with great pertinence, why a sum of corresponding magnitude should not be used to build up the steamship lines which shall bring business to that railroad? The paper is one which members of Congress should read and ponder, and then

It is related in letters from Constantineple that when the American Minister and his colleagues sailed up the Bosphorus to meet the Crown Prince of Prussia, the calque of the American Legation, which had on its prow the American eagle and a staff bearing our flag, passed a large three-masted British steamer, the Ashford, discharging at Candili a cargo for the Turkish Government. As the calque ran alongside of this steamer, one of the sailors caught sight of the flag, and immediately cried out in stentorian tones, "Boys, there's the stars and stripes!" The whole crew rushed to the ship's side and cheered the flag with an enthusiasm that startled the BONAPARTE envoy, who was passing in his cafque at the same moment. This incident is commented upon as showing how strong a hold the United States have on the people of England. The American Minister responded by rising from his seat and waving his

LAST DAYS OF NAPOLEON. THE RESULT OF THE PARIS ELEC-

The Rappel on the Election of the Deputtes-Jules Favre Protesting against the Defestation on the Anniversary of Baugin's ence of The Sun.

Pages, Nov. 4 .- The great question of the day the next election of the four Deputies of Paris which is to take place on the 21st and 22d of this respective districts are as follows:

From the First District: Opposition—MM. Cantagrel, aurier. Henri Rochefort. Government—M. Terme. From the Taird District: Opposition—MM. Brisson, Dirier. Laférière, Sebille. Government—M. Pouyer-mertier. mertier.

From the Fourth District: Opposition—MM. Cré-nieux, Glais-Bizolo, Allon, Ch. Floquet, Arthur Fleard, uses Alix H. Drifer. Government—M. Denlere. From the Eighth District: Opposition—MM. Emma-niel Arago, Alphone Gent, Herold, Lavertnjon. Gov-remens—M. Lachaud.

In these four districts MM. Gambetta, Baucel, Ernest Picard, and Jules Simon had been elected having been chosen in other districts as weil, and referring to act as representatives of some of the latter, it has become necessary to hold a second election in those that have thus been deprived of their Deputies.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Our manner of conducting elections is very unlike that in the United States. Your party nominations enable you to run a single candidate, a thing that is impossible here. We have as many candidates as may be chosen at the first ballot, which can be considered as a kind of preparatory election. At the second ballot all the opposition votes are given to the most successful opposition candidate. This way of voting is without danger in Paris; a majority over all the others combined being necessary for electing a Deputy, and the candidate of the Government having no chance whatever of getting it.

THE MANDAT IMPERATIF. This time there is more excitement and confusion an ever. Two questions divide not only the voters out the Deputies. The most radical Republicans are etermined to cast their votes on the first run for

Hugo, without the latter's taking the preliminary oath required by the Constitution. They demand, two, the mandat imperatif, by which the Deputies whom hey elect will have the course of action that they re to pursue, even to minutiæ, imperatively prescribed to them.

Against such "pretensions" Jules Favre has expressed a strong opposition. At a meeting of the Depu-ties of the Left, recently beld at his residence, he read a manifesto denouncing this action on the part of the extremists, and was prevented from publishing it immediately only by the urgent request of hi the 8th of the present month.

REFUSAL OF LEDRU-ROLLIN TO RUN. Jules Favre is very rapidly losing his popularity, and this protest of his will not aid him in regaining it. The people are incensed against their Depu-tics for their conduct on the 2d of July and on the 25th of October, and ask for guarantees of better conduct in the future. As for the vote in favor of andidates refusing the constitutional cath, their minds are by no means united. Two of the most mporiant merchants of the Third District went to London day before yesterday in order to consult Ledru-Rollin on the question. They assured him that if he consents to take the oath and come to Paris, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority in the four districts. But if he declines, he will divide the votes and endanger the result. But

take the oath, and even to run at all. Louis Blan-has agreed to run as a candidate, but not to take has agreed to run as a candidate, but not to take the oath.

What the result will be is hard to say. It is a manifest ation and not an election. But the Constitution is very strong on that point. Not a single unconstitutional ballot can be counted. They are to be destroyed immediately without question or discussion. The manifestation thus becomes a failure. Felix Pyat, in an exceedingly violent "leader" of the Rappel, says: "The Deputies elected in that way will be the real, the only true representatives of the people. They will go at the head of their electors to chaim on the 2d of November their seats in the Corpe Législatir." If refused, the people will help themselves.

Ledru-Rollin remained firm, refusing to come and

This is not the only manifestation that is proposed. There is another to take place on the 3d of December at the house before which the Deputy Baundin was killed on the corresponding day in 15d, while defending the Republican Constitution against the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. On that day the following inscription will be fixed on the wait of the house;

ALPHONSE BAUDIN. mort représentant du peuple le 3 décembre 1851.

Unfortunately, all thees manifestations that are conneed so long in advance have no chance of sees. The Chassepots will transform them it accatembs. Before leaving this subject of manifestations, l must mention another which will probably obline Deputies to make a decisive attack upon Ministry. To that I read the Government's ansain the '22 cartridges distributed to each of the 80 soldiers concentrated around Paris on the 20th October, and in the autograph letters of the E peror thanking Canrobert and Bazalac for their

peror thanking Canrobert and I ergetic conduct on the same day. NAPOLEON'S 450,000,000 FRANCS. Eugenie Pawning her Golden Foot-Warmer and Belt-The Real Age of the Empress Anpoleon's Favorite - Investigation by the Opposition Deputies into the Slaugh-ter of the French Miners.

Paris, Nov. 4 .- We are very anxious just now about Spain and Dalmatia. We know that immense amounts of money have been drawn from the Eu-peror's accounts in Amsterdam and London. His personal savings amounted two years ago to more an four hundred and fifty million france, placed in different banks abroad, especially in Holland and England. Such an immense sum of money is not extraordinary when one thinks of the enormoumoney has gone to Spain to work in favor of the lic-a fact which explains the sudden majority of

the young Prince. THE EMPRESS AT A PAWNBROKER'S. We don't know if it is for the same purpose that the Empress, some two months ago, left in pawn with Mr. Ledieu, General Superintendent of the public pawnbrokers' offices in France, a solid gold cot-warmer, with two lions carved upon it, and a hygienic belt of the same material, with diamond

clasps, asking the loan of 140,000 francs for one month. The money was given, though by no means willingly.

EUGENIN IN HER 47TH YEAR. By the way, now that I am speaking of the Em-

press, there is a curious document found here, which gives her real age. In 1818, Don Joaquin de Montijo and Donna Maria del Pitar de Penausande were divorced in France. On the 30th of October, 1823, Don Joaquin de Montijo died, and his widow sued her two brothers-in-law, Don Antonio and Don Brauli de Montijo, to the royal chancers of Valladolid, for the recovery of her husband's fortune, basing her claim on the illegality of her divorce. The 19th of May, 1828, the chancery nalitied the divorce on the ground that in 1813, "France being submitted to a covernment de facto, usurping and illegitimate as well as irreligious, the marriage was still valid in Spain."

It results from this document that the Empress is now fortunity at least the contract of the contract of the country of the contract of divorced in France. On the 30th of October, 1823,

valid in Spain."

It results from this document that the Empress is now forty-six, at least; that her father was no Count at all; and that the nephew being no more legitimate than his uncle, the marriage of the daughter would in a Spanish point of view, be as void as the divorce of the mother.

A MODEL COURTIER.

Clèment Duvernois is now the Emperor's favorite. He recently refused to be his private chief of Cabinet, but wishes the post of Secretary of State in the interior Department. Do you remember him, the radical Republican in Africa, when editor-in-chief of L'Algérie Nowelle; later, moderate Republican, in the Liberté, with Girardin; then strongly in favor of Maximilian in Mexico, when he got the concession of docks, telegraph, and ratiroad, &c.; still later, terribly angry sgainst the Emperor for his weakness, when he lost concessions and all; and finally, an unwavering adherent of the Empire, when he received money, lands, and influence? Such is the coming man of the Empire. A MODEL COURTIER.

PEEBLENESS OF THE EMPEROR.

The investigations by the Deputies of the Opposi-ion into the shaughter of miners at Ricamarie and ubin are still going on. Dorian, Deputy of St. Ricamarie, Jules Simon and

tion into the stangards on. Dorian, Deputy of Aubin are still going on. Dorian, Deputy of Aubin. Are still going on the standard of the standa

THE WINNIPEG WAR.

The Half-Breeda Seize the Road-Attempt to Intercept the Lieutenant-Governor.

From the Nor-Wester, Oct. 26.

What we have long expected has at last taken place. Ever since the commencement of the list negotiations for the transfer of the territory to the Dominion of Canada, a few individuals, who no doubt giory in their disloyality to the Queen, and their harred of the Dominion and all connected with it, have been exceedingly busy in their efforts to create a spirit of opposition to the proposed transfer among this necessity. spirit of opposition to the proposed transfer that this people. With the English-speaking portion the people. With the English-speaking portion the manuel as the this people. With the English-speaking portion I have been emmently unsuccessful, innamed as the can read for themselves, and have a better the standing of the instantial by those who were endeating to tamper with their loyalty and good set than was anticpated by those who were endeating to tamper with their loyalty and good set in the Falling here, they then turned their whattenton toward our French fellow-colonists, warever there was an opportunity and an earlisten, the occasion was not lost to stuff the with an almost inconservable tissue of misred sentations and lies. The principal misrepreser tions were concerning the Canadian system of the tion; and among the most provident lies was assertion that the new Government intended to mediately oust the French from their lands homesteads. Coming as these assertions do, fines of some apparent consequence among us, if mediately oust the French from their lands and homesteads. Coming as these assertions do, from men of some apparent confequence among us, it is little wonder that they found a number among the French who would believe them and proceed to act men them. Believing, as they do, that their informers have told them the truth from motives of friendship and good will, these men have naturally determined to resist any such encroachments upon their rights. Without inquiring as to the truth or falsehood of what has been told them, some considerable excitement began to manifest itself among them ever since the news of the brigain and sale of the Company's rights reached us. Reports of various kinds have been flying about as to their intentions in the matter, but as many of them seem too incredible for belief, we awaited quiefly to see what the termination would be, relying upon their innate good sense when they should calmly think the matter over.

week before last they dispatched a couple of agents Week before last they dispatched a couple of age among the English-speaking portion of our per who live upon the Red River below this place. Were down immediately after, and found that that not met with a single sympathizer along whole line of their peregrinations. A flying run then began to prevail that the French intended stop Governor McDougall whilst en routs to the stiement from Pembina, and to prevent him from general and the would accede to long list of demands, the most of which are too posterous to entertain, and many of which he not have the power to grant. This report, appare yof so serious an excet, created little exement, inasmuch as it was not credited. But telligence of an unmistakable character reach this place on Friday last. On that day infortion was laid before the authorities, and worn to in the form of an affidavit, that French were already in arms upon the road tween Stinking Eliver and Pendina. That such them as took an active part in the uprising Western them as took an active part in the uprising were adoping every precaution to intercept Mr. Me Dougall on his way in. They were fully organized and were sufficiently under military discipline to throw out secouls upon all the approaches to the settlement from the South, and to post sentries and pickets at might. These fellows had billeted them selves upon the inhabitants at their various places of rendezvons. They were divided into three parties of about twenty or thirty in each, these parties being stationed at Stinking River, Sentiching River, and near Pembina, severally. Upon Priday last they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking River, and would allow none to pass until they bad undergone an examination. Upon the arrival of this news considerable excitement was manifested, but no steps of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call from our authorities.

tew among our French colonists; and before any further action be taken, the Council have determined to engage the services of the loyal and intelligent French to meet and to endeavor to persuade those now in arms to retire peaceably to their homes, and to allow Gov. McDougall to come in and to institute his government, and to give the Government a fair trial before resorting to extreme measures. This would be by all means the most sensible course to adopt; and we are certain that those who fear that some tyrannous outrage will be attempted against their just rights, will be most agreeably mistaken. We recret to learn that the Government surveving party under the immediate charge of Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line over toward Oak Point, has been obliged to cease work on account of the opposition offered by French half breeds. These men, in a band of eighteen or twenty, met the surveying varty while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assimboln and eight or ten miles from Fort Garry, on the Hit hisst, and claiming all the country south of said river for the French threatened violence it the survey was not at one discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions on this point, previously given him by Col. Dennis, ceased operations for the time, and reported the facts to the officer named.

Cot. Dennis at once laid the matter before Dr. Cowan, J. F., the Chief Magistrate, and, counselling with him, it was taought best, under the peculiar circumstances at present existing, to endeavor by persuasion, rather than by force, to r-move any further opposition to the survey being proceeded with.

Dr. Cowan accordingly, with Mr. Goulet as associate, had the leader of the gang brought before them, but found it impossible, after repeated endeavors, to get the party to listen to reason. The aid of Gov. McTavish was then sought and rendered, and findly even that of the authorities of St. Boniface, but all without avail.

ew days.

In the meantime Mr. Webb's party has been with-frawn to the north-ide of the Assimilion to com-mence the survey of the lots granted along the Red

River. A JERSEYMAN'S SCICIDE

How a Wife Drove a German to Desperation-A Remarkable Letter.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. The suicide mania is raging in California The suicide mania is raging in California. We report two cases, one of them a sailor named Albert Starkey, a native of Bordentown, N. J., 58 years old. He was found dead in a deserted basement, with a pital labelled strychnine at his side.

The other was William Younkel, a German, 54 years old. He left several letters for friends, among which was the following, which betrays deeper despair and a more reckless abandon than are usually found in such relies:

despair and a more lives:
ly found in such relice:
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1899. To Mr. Carl Wielings, San Francisco, Cal To Mr. Carl Wielings, San Francisco, Cal.

DRAN FRINND: Horewith I inform you that to-day intend to make ap-lication for a portition as freman is the devil, as he certainly will have something for me i do, for I do not know what more I can do in this world That I am so unlucky is the fault of my marriage, an I think I deserved a better wife; but sias! I believe the devil has brought her to me. I would not have married that girl had I not loved her, and I love her still My work I was compelled to give up, for I could no gather my thoughts, and I did not know what I was doing.

on the effects: No. 1, a soft: No. 2, the bu-out. 3, the washtand; No. 4, the watch, and two pletures; No. 5, the louing; No. 6, two chairs, the cry, sine, the knives with the glass belonging to it. You can also take oks and tools.

sere and that they should not write to me until I to then again.

u should happen to see my wife tell her I have y word, and that I have obtained a divorce from though I was not right. I loved the girl with all st, and would gladly have worked for her day ght; but we both were thrown too quick into . When you see her tell her that I forgive with heart, and that I also ask her foreiveness. Dear hope that you and Ahnighty God will forgive I know that I have not acted right; but I am my senses, so I frost that you will excuse me. in see my wife at 114 Tark street, and then you i her that she is single again.

now, afleu! aften! my regards to your mother, father, to Agnes, her acquaintances: also, to Mr. J. P. Moore.

God have merey on my poor son!.
WILLIAM YOUNKEL, 59 Everett street. MARRIAGE SHORN OF POETRY.

Fuss and Nouseuse Discarded, and the Thing Done as Mother Eve Did It.
From the Forrest (Pa.) Republican.
The Rev. D., a Methodist minister, stationed

The Rev. D., a Methodist minister, stationed at Meadville some years ago, one evening received a note informing him that a couple living in the sub-arbs of the city desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony, and requested his services at 9 o'clock in the morning. At the proper time he went to the house designated. He inquired of a young lady who was basy washing dishes if there was a couple there who wished to be married.

"I am the lady," sau she, blushing, "John will

who wished to be married.

"I am the lady," said she, blushing. "John will be in in a moment."

The minister was surprised to see no preparations, and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be the "John," was tending a cow and calf. The young lady came to the door pretty soon and shouted:

He let go his sweetheart's hand instantly, and rushed into the barnyard, put the old cow through the bars, and then returned to the bouse, again took his position, when the remainder of the ceremony was performed. The minister went on his way, John went to the bay field, and the lady resumed begins washing.

"A Persian" beseeches THE Sen to burn, scorch

SUNBRAMS.

-An Arab insurrection has broken out at Bag--Block Island exported ten tens of Thanks-

-Mrs. Gordon, of Park Hill, N. B., is busily engaged on a life of her father, the late Sir David

Brewster, the eminent physicist.

—Jane Bretonne is the Ida Lewis of Dieppe.

The Legion of Honor and five medain attest her of fitteen saliers from drawning.
-President Great has offered his farm of 500 acres, eleven miles from St. Louis, to the county for a pumper farm, the price asked being \$75,000.

-It is estimated that the total production of grain in the United States for the current year will smount to fourteen hundred million bushel -On the new coinage of Jamaica, Queen Victoria is ungaliantly represented as a middle-aged wo-man, and not, as on English coins, in her youthful princt. —Sir Samuel Baker started on Oct, 20 on his Gentral African expedition, of which good things are avpected in the way of hillustering under scientific

expected in the way of fillibustering -The son of Prince Lucien Murat, a youth of 17, is said to have engaged himse's as a common sailor on a transport bound for the West Indies. He will

-The Dresden fire insurance companies refuse to pay the insurance of the Royal Theatre claiming that the fire which destroyed it originated in gross and

mber has been largely increased this season by arrivals from Canada. -On the recent death of a Rajah in Hindostan.

-The black-legged South Down sheep are

catching fish was prohibited for three days, for fear his Highness's spirit may have gone into one of their bodies —probably that of a sole. —In Marshal Niel's will occurs the following

passage: "I recommend to my dear children, after the fear and love of God, honesty and probity, which have been always bereditary in our family. -A Portland man recently sold his life in-

surance policy of \$4,000 to the company isening it for \$500. Soon after the man died, leaving the company \$43,500 "in pocket" by the operation.

—A lady at William sport, Pa., has not been cause by eminent physicians revealed the terriple truth

that her night-gown was out of fashion! -The ruler of Egypt has engaged all the vacant

bedrooms at Cairo, and all the disposable vehicles, the former at \$30 a day, including board and lodging, and the latter at \$25 a day, for the use of his guests. -A gentleman in Boston possesses an original portrait of Pope, by Richardson, purchased at the recentsale of the late Marquis of Hasting's effects. It is said to be a fine work and in excellent preservation.

-A Texas paper says Hamilton Stuart, the

Democratic candidate for Governor, "stands alone, wrapped in the mantic of the Virgin's resolutions of '98." It is scant clothing in these days, even in Texas.

-M. Louis Lacaze, a well known amateur be placed in a separate room which shall bear his rame.

—The compositors and printers of Bordeaux have refused to work on Sundays. The publishers of

newspapers have compiled with their demands, a nounce that no papers printed on Sunday will be hereafter. -Mr. Dutton Cooke, the theatrical critic of the Pall Mail Gazette, and the novelist, has in the press a volume entitled "Art in England," which will consti-tute a history of English art from the time of the Stuarts

to the present day. -The latest addition to Mme. Tussaud's waxwork collection is the late Bishop Philipotts in his robes, as he appeared on his first appointment to the late done to deserve this indignity?

-Col. Pugeylier, a brilliant French officer, recently died in misery, having been obliged to eke out his life on a small pension in the village of La Charente

soner on his invasion of Boulogne.

—The press in Russia are advocating a system of public school instruction by which the children of the poorer classes can receive a gratuitous instruction

-The ex-Queen of Spain is going to Rome on the 1st of December, accompanied by the Prince of the Asturias, who is to be confirmed in the Holy City. She will be back in Paris in the mouth of January, when she intends to hold receptions and to give several grand

-A series of lives of the most celebrated scholars of modern Germany is about being published by Trübner of Lelpsie, containing biographies of Nie-buhr, Boeckh, Hermana, and Alexander von Komboldt, the latter prepared under the superint

Prof. Pruhps. -The latest fashionable color in Paris is called Eau de Nil (water of the Nile). It is a mixture of gray and green, which gives satin the appearance of flowing

Nile is rather doubtful; but the Nile, Egypt, and the Suez Canal are now all the go.

-Counting the collateral branches, there are in England about six-and-tweaty princes and princesses of the blood royal. To these the nation paya in pen-sions the sum of £111.000 sterling yearly; and as the

younger sons and daughters of the Queen grow up, it will be asked to pay a good deal more.

—Mr. Philoxéne Boyer, an enthusiastic French Shakespearian student, left at his death, two years ago, an uncompleted work on Shakespeare, the preparatory notes for which fill twelve large volumes. It is rela-

ted that once hearing some portion of Scripture read aloud, he remarked on a particular passage, "Ohl I've read that before, in 'Hamlet.'" -Prince Schakhowskoi, a Russian Judge.

was recently discovered to be a defautter to the auroma of 25,000 ronbles. On the point of being arrested, the Prince wrote to his parents and friends that he could not survive the disgrace, but would proceed to not an -M. Bolliac, President of the Roumanian

Archaeological Society, has recently presented to the Minister of Public Instruction a remarkable report on ounder, and depended in treet a considerable col-tary, and jewelty, all as-of Roman and By sautine the Dacian antiquities of the coun the National Museum of Buchares supremacy in Roumania. -A Pennsylvania paper has a marvellous story

of a penniless boy who had been decovered to helr to an estate in England worth \$55,000,000 to been d scovered to be the bly enhanced. The pleasing fact is also announced that young hopaful is soon to receive a first installment of \$3,000,000. Who would not be a penniless boy?

-The Man in the fron Mask continues to occupy literary searchers into mysteries. M. Marius Topin has come to the conclusion that De Lauran was that Man. He had asked Madame de Montespan to obtain some favor for him from the King; but he overheard her coonsel the King not to grant it. On her assuring De Lauzen that she had warmly support he called her a liar, and was suddenly east

-Bull Run Russell is at Sucz, but not for the London Times. It is said that the Viceroy of Egypt has commissioned him to write the official report of the Lepsius, the Egyptologist, Louise Collet, the pootoss, Theophile Gautier, Charles Blanc, the Duches of Per-signy, and several other French people. Lesseps is to be married on the day of the opening of the canal, and the morese has been commissioned to confer on the bride of La Pame de l'Inhme.

Mademotsolie Déjazet has been playing in "Very Vert" in Paris. A French paper says: "She in surrounded by young actors, and although one has seen it summers, she appears the most youthful of all. Her volce is as fresh as ever, and when she sings many of those who surround her would wish to be sale, to reach her high notes with equal facility." The secret by which this old lady retains the freshness of youth in

her external appearance puzzles the multitude. A good -The twenty-pine millions of france borrowed. by the Sultan to receive the Empress Engénic appear-likely to be quate manificient, and the Turkish Govern-ment has just decided that a deduction of 15 per cent-shall be under from the salaries of all functionaries. The Vicercy of Egypt is an his side spending # measures sums; the lodging and heard of his private guests will cost him careful (our millions of france, and the recepsest him nearly tour mititions of france, and the recep tion of the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Aus

-A gentleman who attended Sainte-Beave's funeral writes: " Among the distinguished ladies were ent I observed George Sand, rapidly falling it to the